SPEAKER KERR.

Investigation of the Lieutenantev Scandal by the Clymer Committee.

INTENSE AND PAINFIL EXCITEMENT.

The Payment of Four Hundred and Fifty Ballars to Mr. Kerr Positively Sworn To.

The Statement as Positively Denied by the Speaker.

DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED ARRANGEMENT

Testimony of the Witnesses Green and Harney Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876. A profound and painful sensation has been created here this evening by the testimony of the witness darney before the Clymer investigating Committee. The Blaine scandal and the Belknap trial are, for the time being, cast in the shade by the assertion of Hartime being, cast in the shade by the assertion of Harsey that he paid Speaker Kerr \$450 cash for the
appointment of his friend Greene to a lieutentantey in the regular army. The matter was
talked over by groups of Congressmen, scattered
about the floor of the House, the moment
the committee got back from their room, and the conding bill under discussion was forgotten in the ex-statement which the news created. The Senators even saused in their debate on jurisdiction to hear the news

The little chamber, with its two windows and one door, ras crowded almost to suffication, the committee having decided to make the session public. Mr. Clymer presided. At his right band sat Mr. Kerr, and at the right of Mr. Kerr his counsel, a lawyer of Washington named R. K. Elliot. Behind Mr. Kerr were his son

was scated at the left of the chairman. He was dressed in a fine black diagonal cloth and new linen, and wore the prevailing style of collar with turned down points. He appears to be, as he testified, about forty years of age, and is a heavy set man tending to corpulency and weighs probably 200 pounds. He has dark hair, a black moustache and otherwise a smoothly shaven, fat, square accent and was self-possessed throughout the long examination, except when, for a few moments, he was alightly flustered by the rigorous questioning of Mr. Kerr's counsel. But he quickly resisted his counselly contained the countries of the siped his equanimity cach time and the Celtic wit manifested likely when he turned the languagators she lawyer. This laugh was, however, of seldom occur-rence, for the whole business was solemply serious. It could not be otherwise, considering the spectacle pre-mented to the absorbed crowd of listeners. However PREPOSTRROUS THE CHARGE

other. The direct examination of Harney occupied hardly half an hour, but the cross-examination lasted an hour and a half. At its close Mr. Kerrasked to be

HIS UTTER IGNORANCE . of the man and innocence of any corrupt transaction with him. He deferred to a future day any lengthened statement. He was not strong enough to make any more extended remarks to-day, and, supported by his friends, he left the committee room. It was feared that the snock would prove too much for Mr. Kerr's shattered health and that a relapse would be the conce, but to-night he was quite well and cheerful sequence, but to sight he was quite well and cheerful at his rooms in Willard's, and received the continued congratulations of his friends with the a-surance that he should expose the villany of this infamous attack upon his good name.

The following are the material points given by augustus P. Greene before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in private session last Saturday, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed to-day. This testimony is here inserted as preliminary to the testimony of Lawrence

Greene said he was forty-eight years of age; a native and resident of New York city; had no occupation at present, but had an lincome sufficient to sustain him modestly; he was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the army in 1865, his commission bearing date of July 20 of that year; he came to Washington with reference to his appointment several times between December, 1865, and the May or June following; he drat made application to a Board of officera souvened in Washington for the examination of appli-cants and lorwarded his testimonials to it, but nothing came of this as the Board gave its appointments to Congressmen. After going to his representative and learning that the latter had already appointed a man, the witness came to Washington to see what he could do himself and talked with an acquaintance of his, a Mr. Harney, who was at that time an assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives. Harney stated that he could secure a nomination for a consideration, which witness agreed to.

Q. State fully what that talk was? A. Well, he said that he could get a nomination for a certain amount of

Q. How much money? A. It was either \$500 or \$400; I could not tell which, it is so long ago; and I agreed to it and the nomination was procured.

Q. After that first interview you had with Mr. Har-

ney, to which you have just referred, state what was done in reference to carrying out this arrangement.

A. I agreed to the proposition; and was introduced to a representative, the Hon. Mr. Kerr; I think it was out. representative, the Hon. Mr. Kerr; I tains it was out-aide of the House of Representatives; I was introduced by Mr. Barney, who stated that I was the worthy young man that he had spoken of that was very desir young man that he has appoint on the army; some con-versation took place there, and I think Mr. Kerr said that he had not time to talk to me then, but he would see me some other time, and I am not positive but at house where he could talk with me more fully.

Q. Did you send in your card, or how was the introduction brought about? State exactly how it occurred that you mot Mr. Kerr. A. I was introduced

Q. Where was it. A. It was outside of the chamber of the House. My impression is it was just outside of the door on the left.

Q. Do you know how it happened that Mr. Kerr went out there? A. My impression is that Mr. Harney went in and spoke to him. Mr. Harney was on dety at the time at the door—as near as I can recollect,
by The witness in his further testimony said he thought
it was after. Mr. Kerr received these recommendations
that he was with bim to the War Department, and his that he was with him to the War Department, and his name was then entered for appointment. Witness laid that either before or after the occurrence, he sould not remember which, but it was after his return from New York, he handed Mr. Harney some money on bills, in the park in front of the Capitol, and he sent him the balance subsequently from New York; Harney introduced him to Mr. Kerr within a few hours after he (witness) agreed to Harney's proposition; it may have been within two hours or permaps within twenty-four bours; there was no time lost in the matter.

you have any conversation with him about a your paying for this? A. No, sir.
Q. In no way at all? A. No, sir.

Not at all, sir.

Witness further testified that, previous to his introduction to Mr. Kerr, Harney had spoken of other Congressmen through whom he hoped to get witness an appointment, and had introduced him to one whose name he had forgotten, but nothing came of it; he had no association or acquaintanceship in Mr. Kerr's district or in Indiana that aided him with reference to this appointment; about two months ago Harney spoke to him on this subject, but he decined to talk about it; a few weeks subsequently a man, representing himself as him on this subject, but he decirned to talk about it; a few weeks subsequently a man, representing himself as coming from the Appraiser's stores, called on him in New York and said he desired to have some private conversation with witness concerning a rumor that he had paid Mr. Kerr money for his appointment; witness replied, "There is not a word of truth in it," but he de-clined the day afterward to accompany this person to a lawyer's office in Nasque street and make affidavit to this denial, and again declined when this person called again with a notary public; this person gave his name as Vanpance or Vanzandt; he did not recollect the name of the law firm, but thought the number of their office was stated to be No. 132 Nassau street.

Q. by Mr. Dunford-When Mr. Harney gave you an mentioning any money matters to Mr. Kerr? Did he make any remark on the subject? A. Not that I know of; he had told me that this money was for Mr. Kerr. Q. But what did he tell you about speaking to Mr. Kerr. About it? A. He did not say anything.

Q. Did he warn you against talking to Mr. Kerr about it? A. No, sir.

Did you give Mr. Harney all the money he asked? A. Yes, sir; that was agreed to.

Q. Did Mr. Harney make any report to you after you gave him the money as to what he had done with it?

A. He told me shortly afterward, before I left Washing-

ton, that he had paid the money to Mr. Korr.

Q. Was that after he had received all the money, or just that part of it that you paid him first? A. That I could not say, but I know he told me that he did give

The witness in the course of his further examination stated that he was not examined by any board. Mr. Kerr's recommendation procured him the appointment without any additional influence or any other steps being taken subsequent to his fling the recommendation; he did not see Mr. Kerr again.

The witness being asked by Mr. Robbins how it was that he left the army, replied that he was dismissed.

having "made an unfortunate step and been gobbled up like a meatworm by a mocking bird" hen it is hungry;" other men had done the a out being court martialled.

out being court martialled.

In reply to questions put by as food in Mr.
Clymer, witness stated that Mr. capacity; witness three years atted in positionent atopped at New Albany to pay his respects to Mr. Kerr, which he would not have done if he had believed that Mr. Kerr received the money which he (witness) paid to Harney. He did not then believe, and does not now

to Harney. He did not then believe, and does not now believe, that Mr. Kerr received this money. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Depart-ment assembled at one o'clock to-day. Speaker Kerr was present, attended by Representatives Lord, Morri-son, Hereford and Springer as personal friends and by R. K. Elliots as counsel.

R. K. Elliots as counsel.

TESTIMONT OF HARNEY.

I.awrence Harney was sworn and was examined by Representative Bass. He testified that his residence is in New York; that he is not now engaged in business, having resigned his position in the Appraisor's office in the New York Custom House on the 29th of April last. He was employed in the spring of 1866 as an amistang doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and continued in the position during two seasons of Congress; he had known Augustus P. Greene for thirteen years.

Q. State whether you had any conversation or interview with him with a view to securing, or obtaining for him the position of second lioutenant in the United States Army and if so, where and when? A. In the House of Representatives.

the position, and I interested myself as his personal friend, and he was appointed through my exortions.

Q. Now you may tell what took place, if you have any knowledge with regard to securing the appointment and whether you had any conversation with that person? A. I will not tell what is confidential, and do not feel disposed to do so unless made to disclore it.

Representative Clymer—I want the witness to answer broadly and fully.

I do not see what this has to do with what took place ten years ago. Decidedly, all conndential matters between friends ought to be respected.

ftative Clymer-I wish the question to b Representative Bass-What conversation took place

Q. What was said? A. I can hardly trace the matter back so iar; Greene wanted the position and was nom-

between Greene and yourself? A. Greene watted on me and said he wanted the appointment, and I told him I hoped to get it through my influence.

[1] Q. Was anything said about money being paid? A Money matters are entirely confidential, and I do not think it would be doing justice to any gentleman to

Representative Bass-I insist upon an answer to the

Representative Clymer-The gentleman is entitled to

Representative Clymer—the gentleman is entitled to a full and fair answer.

Representative Bass—Was there conversation as to using monoy, and, if so, what was said?

Witness—I ask to be excused from answering, as all that took place was a matter of confidence; I do not think it would be honorable for me to tell what took

Representative Clymer-Do you refuse to answer?

A. I do not want to be censured; I want to do my

Representative Bass—I insist upon an answer.
Witness—What course will you take if I do not

Representative Clymer-That is a subject for here-

after if you do not answer now.

Witness—I should like to think of the circumstances and have a little longer time to prepare an answer.

Speaker Kerr hero remarked that if there was any thing in connection with him marking the transaction as confidential the witness need not regard it, but he

expected witness to tell the truth. Witness-If Mr. Kerr wants me to tell the truth 1

Representative Bass—Tell what took place between you and Greene with regard to the payment of money. Witness—Greece said to me that if I procured a commission for him he would pay me; I toid Greene that it was at that time impossible to get, but that I would search among the members of the House to see whether there was a vacancy; I found no vacancy until I saw Mr. Kerr, and then I spoke to him about it; he said he had already made a nomination for his district, but the candidate had not come forward; Greene stated to me that if Mr. Kerr obtained the appointment he would pay him for it; I had a conversation with Mr. Kerr at his house by invi-Representative Bass-Tell what took place between ment he would pay him for it; I had a conversation with Mr. Kerr at his house by invitation, and told him that Greene came from New York State, and that I was a republican and Greene was a republican, but not an active one; I also told him that Greene had good qualifications for the place, and Mr. Kerr seemed pleased with Greene's recommendations, but he wanted Greene to obtain a democratic indorsement, so that if any of his constituents should question the propriety of the appointment he could show it was by democratic influence; Greene obtained such recommendation; I asked Mr. Kerr how much money I would have to pay him, when he said if the appointment was worth anything it was worth \$500; I said I thought Greene could not give \$500, but could raise \$400, Mr. Kerr did not seem pleased with the latter amount; I saw Captain Greene that evening; I told him that Mr. Kerr wanted \$500; he said he had not that much money, and all he could he said he had not that much money, and all he could raise was \$400; I said we will make it \$450; Greene counted me \$400 in five, ten and twenty dollar notes, and afterwards found that he could give me ten dollars more; I took this amount and added forty dollars more to it; Greene subsequently forwarded me from New York forty dollars in a registered letter to reim-burse me to the amount which I had advanced on his

account; I kept the money in my possession three or

Kerr came to me when I was on duty at the east door

"Harnoy, I will take that money now."

I gave him the money, which he put into his pocket, and remarked he was going to the War Department to Q. How many times did you go to see Mr. Kerr? A.

Three times altogether; Greene accompanied me once to Mr. Kerr's room.

Q. Did you have anything to do with Greene's introduction to Mr. Kerr? A. I think I introduced Greet to Mr. Kerr in the hall of the House.

Q. How long was it after the introduction that you made the arrangement? A. Within ten days; Mr. Kerr never, to my knowledge, spoke to Greene about money matters; Mr. Kerr lived on a street (I have foroft; he occupied a large back room, where the inter-

Q. When did you first disclose the circumstances affecting the subject of this investigation? A. It was in the Appraiser's office, and to William A. Darling, one of the most honest of men (laughter); yes, he was honest, for he never sold an appointment and never took a cent of money for what he had done; the newspapers had been dealing harshly with Mr. Darling and making a personal attack on me; I made an allusion to the democrate at Washington who were engaged in the business of investigations, saying they were attacking republicans when democrate themselves were more guitty than when democrats themselves were more guity that they were; about two months ago Mr. Moore called o me in the Appraiser's office and showed me a copy of Moore I knew nothing of the author of it direct, directly; I further said, "I knew Speaker Kerr to be a fine gentleman;" Moore said that Mr. Kerr would have committee to investigate the matter and the soon he better; I did not want to come before this comm tee but I did so because the newspapers slandered me and said I was hiding away and was bought up.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.
R. K. Elliot, counsel for Mr. Kerr, then at length cross-examined the witness, who said he was born in Westchester county, N. Y.; was forty-eight years old, and had no business at the present time; he had been a republican ever since the party had an existence; he never before the time mentioned approached Mr. Kerr for an appointment; he was on the best of terms with him; he meant a kind of friendly regard; Mr. Kerr knew his name and called him by it; the extent of their intimacy was that they passed the pay for the place, as that was the only way to obtain to the reason why he thought Mr. Kerr ought to have called on Mr. Kerr to get the place the best way be could; he did not apply to other members because the laces under their control were filled; he did not menthe think that Mr. Kerr supposed he was going to tell to others the confidential transactions between them; be, however, had intimated to Mr. Kerr that he would reoney he said he would go to the War Department and have the appointment made right away; pending the appointment Mr. Kerr said it was all right; the rela-tions between William A. Darling and himself were of honesty and friendship.

Q. How long has the honesty existed? A. Always.

Q. And the friendship? A. The same. Being further cross-examined the witness said there ppointment through him; everybody was talkin bout it; he thought that inside of a year he had con fidentially given the facts in the case to William A. Darling, who may have repeated them to somebody

Q. Did you tell Greene you paid Mr. Kerr money?

Q. How? A. Because he had confidence in my word: the witness said he did not give Greene a receipt for the money handed to him, nor did he take a receip when he paid it out.

eged transaction? A. Yes; Mr. Kerr said it was con-dential; the interview with Mr. Kerr about Greene as the last he had ever hold with him on that or any

in curroncy, \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. A. Yes; Greene took it from his pocket, I put it into my pocket and I gave it to Mr. Kerr, who put it into

his pocket. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you not put the money into your own pocket, keep it there and tell Greene you paid it to Mr. Kerr?
A. I have sworn to the truth, as there is a God in

Mr. Elliot, after further proceedings, said he wished examinations, before going further.

Representative Clymer said the witness would be re-

Representative Danford interrogated the witness, who said his first interview with Greene took place in Washington; Greene authorized him to say he would pay money for the appointment, as he had tried and could not obtain the place in any other way; the could not obtain the place in any other way; the anonymous letter addressed to Mr. Kerr mentioned the charge that the witness had paid money to Mr. Kerr; several partice—newspaper men included—had pur-sued him, but he declined to talk about the matter to

By Representative Clymer—You never said that Dis-trict Attorney Bliss and Darling crowded you and that there was great pressure to induce you to make the

statement?

The witness denied that he had said so.

Q. Did you not say that rather than make this statement you would resign the place you held in the Appraiser's office? A. You.

Q. Was not the pressure intended to make you give a statement or clear out of office? A. I did not care for the \$1,500 salary, as I can obtain employment outside.

Q. Did you not make your first statement rather as a threat to ingratiate yourself in the favor of your employers? A. There was no occasion for that.

STATKENTY OF MR. KERR.

The examination for to-day being at an end, Speaker

The examination for to-day being at an end, Speaker Kerr remarked that he did not want to retire without saying a few words, and asked to be sworn. This hav-ing been done, he said:—
"I only want to remark to-day that I deny every ma-

terial statement made by this witness affecting my personal honor and official integrity; that is all. If I were in sufficient health I would make a statement of the circumstances which led to this investigation in connection with the anonymous letter I received; but I do not feel able to do so to-day. I will further say, coudo not feel able to do so to-day. I will further say, con-sciously, I never knew this witness in my life; but I do not say, nor wish to be understood as saying, that he did not introduce Greene to me. I do not know six doorkeepers about this House now, though they are supposed to be my political friends. I never con-sciously exchanged one minute's conversation between heaven and earth with that person. I never knew him, and he was never at my room, as he has stated; and, of course, I never received any money from him nor from any one cise.

Mr. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, produced papers relative to Augustus P. Greene. The first was a descriptive list, dated June 12, 1866, and signed by Mr. Kerr, recommending Greene to be ap-pointed second heutenant in the army and certifying that Greene was personally known to him as a person of good character, and that he believed Greene was, mentally, morally and physically, qualified to perform the duty of a lieutenant in the United States army.

The next paper produced was also dated June 12, 1866, and was from Nelson Taylor, addressed to the War Department, asking the return of the papers he had filed in behalf of Greene. These papers were returned and afterward given by Greene to Mr. Kerr.

turned and afterward given by Greene to Mr. Kerr.

The next was as follows:—

House of Reference tax and tax a

P. Greene was a first lieutenant in the Fourth artillery, and was disminared the service by sentonce of court marrial, March 28, 1872. He was appointed in the regular army, July 20, 1866. He had proviously served as

an officer of volunteers.

The committee adjourned until Wednesday after

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876. THE KERB SCANDAL-COMPLICTING STATEMENT OF THE WITNESSES GREENE AND HARNEY-ANTICIPATED BREAKDOWN OF THE LATTER'S

TESTIMONY.

A comparison of the testimony given to-day by Harney, the accuser of Speaker Kerr, with that o Greene, the man Mr. Kerr caused to be appointed, shows some contradictions and some points of evidence which make Harney a fishy witness. Captain Greene testified that he went alone to see Mr. Kerr by Kerr's appointment; Harney swore positively and repeatedly
that he went with Greene. In conversation
this evening Greene positively denies that Harney
accompanied him. Again, Harney testified that Greene
came to him and offered him money to get him a commission; Greene swears to the contrary that Harney offered to get him the place for a sum of money. Greene says that he stayed when in Washington at the boarding house with Harney, who was his old friend; Harney says that Greene went to a "poor boarding house" because he was a poor man, and that he (Harney) boarded at a different place. Harney de-tails conversations with Greene about the amount to be paid and the chaffering over it; Greene says nothing of this, but his testimony is that there was very little

Greene, in his testimony on Saturday, said that Mr. Kerr examined him very closely upon his army ser-vice and his general education and intelligence, so much so that he wondered that Kerr should take so

such trouble to ascertain his fitness if there was somey to be paid, and that he visited Mr. Kerr at New Albany some years after to pay his respects, and that the impression he had of Mr. Kerr was that of a man of honor, and he admitted that he did not more than believe that money had been re-Mr. Kerr. Harney admitted in mony that he teld his tale in New York, be his patron, Darling, was persecuted by the Herald, Sus and other papers, and because the republicans were persecuted in Washington by the democratic investigations, and his memory as to the persons to whom he told the story, and when, was singularly defective. He is a rough, illiterate man, speaks incor-rectly, and his notions of the public service were shown in his reply to the question whether he had made an arrangement that the appointment of Greene ahould be paid for. He replied:— "Yes, sir. Who would give him a place without pay-

He owned that he never knew Mr Kerr except in this transaction, and could not remember where Mr.
Kerr lived, though he professed to have been to his
house three times. Finally, Harney was boasting this
evening that he had "ruined the democratic party."
The committee will cross-examine Harney on
Wednesday, and probably recall Greene, and thereafter

other witnesses will be called, and it is confidently ex-pected that Harney's testimony will be so contradicted and the motives of his action so shown as to break him

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876. THE RELENAR IMPRACEMENT—THE SENATE DE CIDES FOR JURISDICTION—THE VOTE ON THE

After one of the most protracted sittings in executive session which the Senate has ever held that body arrived at the conclusion, at ten o'clock this evening by a majority of eight, that it would hold jurisdiction on the Belknap case. The republicans who have held to the centrary are very much dissatisfied enteeism of some of their number at the last momen they were surprised to find Senators Cameron and Burnside change their views and vote with the demo-crats. The democrats from the first made but few speeches, holding themselves almost solidly in favor of

mocrats were concerned they had their minds made from the beginning, and at times some of their up from the beginning, and at times some of their number, and those of the republicans who sided with them, spoke from prepared manuscript to a half dozen of Senators only. It is generally conceded that the argument of Senator Coukling was a masterplece of legal oratory, and by far the ablest one of all. Ex-Senator Carpenier, of counsel for General Bel-knap, intends to make the point now that, not two-thirds having voted to hold jurisdiction, the requisite number cannot be found for conviction, and he must be acquitted.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

AMERICAN VESSELS IN MEXICAN WATERS. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876.

to-day announcing that the Huron was off Vera Cruz on the 18th inst; the Marion was at Brazos, Santiago, Texas, and the Hartford arrived there on the 15th inst, en route to Tampico. The Shawmut and Swalars were at Tampico.

ART RECEPTION.

Last evening the annual reception of the Cooper Union School of Design for Women was given at the Cooper Institute. The building was illuminated and handsomely decorated with flowers, &c., and all departments thrown open to the friends of those who have derived benefit from the institution. Eben's band was stationed in the reading room during the evening and played aelections from popular and standard composers. There is probably no man living who has earned the gratitude of so many earnest hearts as Peter Ceoper. The knowledge of science and art games by the young men and women who have had the advantages of instruction to be found nowhere clae except at great expense, will be and has already been of great benefit to the comminity in general, and enabled thousands to earn a livelihood in branches which would have been filled by ioreign workers instead of the rising generation of Americans. In the female department the present exhibition of works shows an advance over previous years. Two new branches have been successfully taught, that of industrial art as applied directly to manufactures, &c., through the Normal class, having been a decided success, as the comparison of the works at the Centennial Exhibition done by young ladies of Cooper Institute, with those done by pupils of the Kensington school will show. In the female art school the number of students admitted during the year war 247; number at closs of term, 202; number receiving certificates, Sb.

The teachers during the session were:—Miss Susan N. Carter, Pricapal; William Fitz, teacher of figure and cast drawing; Miss Eleanor Richardson, teacher of model and ornamental drawing from cast; Carl Hecker, teacher of wood engraving; Miss M. S. Dickinson, teacher of coordinates of photographs; Miss Lucy A. Poe, assistant teacher of photocrayon; Miss C. B. Cogwell, teacher of wood engraving; Miss M. S. Dickinson, teacher of decorative oil painting; Miss C. B. Cogwell, teacher of wood engraving; Miss M. S. Dickinson, teacher of decorative oil painting; Miss C. B. Cogwell, teacher of wood engraving; Miss M. S. Dickinson, teacher of decorative oil painting; Miss C. B. Cogwell, teacher of wood engraving; Mis handsomely decorated with flowers, &c., and all de-partments thrown open to the triends of those who have

R. Hall, Mass Sales Parker, the Louis Country of the Read of the Wiley, Miss Ellis Zollikoffer, Miss Anna Houson, for ornamental drawing.

Bronze media to Miss Rosaite Hoiser, Miss Irabel N. Miles, Miss Emma Haviland, Miss Etta Morgan, Miss Rosaite Paimie, Miss Mary O'Conner, Miss Madge Paxton, Miss Caroline Cook, for drawing from cast, and to Mira. A. E. Specier, Miss N. R. Warren, Miss Emma Brooks and Miss Anna Shepherd, for ornamental drawing.

The following deserve honorable inonton:—Miss I. Faike, Miss Alice Eggleston, Miss Mary Putnam, Miss Alice Thwaites, Miss A. E. Trezevant, Miss C. A. Parsons, Miss Neille Horton, Miss Neille Pickering, Miss Katle Robinson, Miss Kutty Terry, Miss Laura 1, Smith, Miss Amanda E. Fleming, Miss Fannie Thurs ton.

ton.

The reception of the male department will take place this evening, and prizes will be awarded to-morrow evening at the half of the Cooper Union.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday:-Yacht Albert (New York Yacht Cinb), Mr. Vall, from New Haven for New York; yacht Lucille (no club), Mr. Noble, from New York, cruising castward; yacht Active (New York Yacht Cinb), Mr. F. W. J. Burst, from Mamproneck for New York; yacht Ciffie (Williamsburg acht Club), Mr. Odell, from the eastward for New You

LORIMER'S LECTURE.

Mr. George C. Lorimer, the pulpit orator of Tremont Temple, Boston, will give his lecture, entitled "Lost Virtues," at the Berenn Baptist church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, on Thursday evening next. AMUSEMENTS.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR" AT WALLACK'S THEATEE. Mr. and Mrs. Florence appeared last night at this theatre in Mr. Wolf's comedy, "The Mighty Dollar." The merits of this piece have already been fully discussed in the columns of the Herand and there was no reason last night to change our former judgment of it.

As a comedy it is wanting in many particulars. The
plot is weak and at times lacks consistency, the dialogue
often prosy and many of the characters tinged with plot is weak and at times lacks consistency, the dialogue often prosy and many of the characters tinged with absurdity. Yet in spite of these imperfections "The Mighty Dollar" is interesting and insures the attention and gratification of the audience. This is mainly due to the admirable acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. While they are upon the stage the interest never flags, and constant laughter and appliance greet these artists. The Hon. Bardwell Slote as rendered by Mr. Florence is a performance which ranks alongside the Colonel Scilers of Mr. Raymond. Both rely to a great extent upon the eccentricties of American life. The Hon. Slote, from the Cohosh district, is a perfect portraiture of the American politician who rejoices that he has a county to sell. The effrontery with which he declares his entire vensity can only find its equal in that admirable letter writer, Flizhugh. Truth is stranger than fiction, and it is useless to call Mr. Florence's impersonation a caricature when we see around us such characters in real political life. The most faulty part of this part is the constant gagging in which Mr. Florence is made to include. He has succeeded in giving us, with very little assistance from the ainfort an admirable and novel impersonation. Mrs. Florence as Mrs. General Gilfory was as good as ever, and her amusing interpolation of French words and phrases was greeted with constant applause. Although suffering from a severe cold last night she was always amusing, and has much improved her performance since she last played in New York. The other parts are so slight that they do not demand extended notice. Miss May Howard as Clara Dart proved herself an actress of considerable power, but slightly stagey and more fitted for melo-drama than for a play such as the "Mighty Dollar." Miss Josephine Baxer was a satisfactory Libby, and miss Josephine Baxer was a sat

If a crowded house be the test of success then Mr. Wood ought to be pleased with his present performance. Last night he brought out a three act drama entitled "A Lifo's Revenge," in which Mr. George C. Boniface made his reappearance, after several years absence, in the character of Fournichet. The gentle absence, in the character of Fournichet. The gentleman was warmly received, and was called before the curtain at the end of the first net. The play abounds in intrigues, hatred and love, which lead to duels, homicides and imprisonments, and thus it affords ample scope for the display of Mr. Boniface's talents. He was ably supported last night by Mr. R. D'Orsay Ogden and Mr. Willard. Mr. Sheldon furnished the fun of the play, making the most of a very slim part. Miss Sylvester made an ardent and pretty Eloise, and Misses Sackett and Campbell respectively as Anne of Austria and Agnes De St. Gauffrey were acceptable.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This establishment gave a good performance last wening, in which many new features were introduced Noticeably among them may be mentioned the feats of legerdemain by the French prestidigitateur Comte legeroemain by the Frenca pressingulateur Combe de Cagliostro, which were well performed and well received by the audience. The Brian Family, who are announced as great London favorites, also made a good impression, although their act was a bad one and their costumes poor. Their acting, however, was above the average and future performances may help to show them to better advantage. The night's entertainment concluded with the farce of the "Live Indian."

TONY PASTOR'S.

The bill at this theatre was of the usual type, full of fun and jolity. Dan Nash sang some new songs, Miss Jennie Engle was very pleasing in her selection of melodies, Tierney and Gronin gave their champion silver sand jig and Harry Bryant gave some ventricual curlosities in a manner which was highly relished. This is the last week of the present season at this house, when it will close for a brief period, to reopen on the 3d of July.

The last week of the season was inaugurated by those troubatours last night with the production of a bill which fully sustained the prestige carned during the past winter. The performance opened with vocal se-lections, in which the droll Backus, Wambold and Birch lections, in which the droll Backus, Wambold and Birch were heard to advantage. The grotesque aong and dance artists, Johnson and Powers, opened the second part in "Tempitation." Birch and Backus gave one of their inimitable burlesques in "The Young Actors," Ricardo did his prima donna business, Billy Carter sandwiched the periormance with his banjo, songs and jokes, Mr. J. G. Withers supplied some awest music on the fute and the periormance concinded with the screaming piece "Across the Continent," in which Messra Birch, Backus, Add Ryman and Ricardo formed an irresistible combination of jun makers.

The presence of M. Offenbach in our midst was last night signalized by the reproduction at this house of the clever burlesque of his "Grand Duchesse," It was received with great favor by a large audience. Leon played the title rôle and Edwin Kelly filled the part of General Boum in a manner that would move part of General Boum in a manner that would move a stole to laughter. The mirth provoking "Skulmores" was done by Lester, Benedict, Waiters, Morton and the company in good style. The two first named gentlemen, with Mr. Ball, appeared in a Greaming skotch entitled "Lazy Dick." The time honored song and dance business found able representatives in Messra, Waiters and Morton in their epecialities. The musical portion of the programme was fine. Edwin Kelly sang the beautiful ballad, "Whisper Yes or No. Love," and Frank Bowles per-formed an obligato upon the cornet. "The Grand Dutch S" was prelaced by "some philosopkal remarks" by Lew Benedict.

BROOKLYN THEATRE-"LONDON ASSURANCE. A visit of Mr. Lester Wallack and his peerless com-pany to the City of Churches is always regarded as a dramatic event of considerable importance by our friends across the river, and the hearty welcome exfriends across the river, and the hearty welcome extended to them last night was an incontestible proof of the popular esteem in which they are held. The cast in the capital comedy of "London Assurance," which is regarded as one of the brightest stage conceptions of the present contury differed but little from that which marked its revival at Wallack's Theatre a month ago. The changes were—Mr. Herbert as Bolly Spanker in place of Mr. Floyd. Mr. Morris as Max Harkaway for Mr. Shannon, and Miss Nina Varian as Grace Harkaway for Mrs. Son Burko. It is meedless at this date to particularize the many excellencies of Mr. Wallack's Dazzle, Mr. Montague's Charles Courtley, Mr. Gibert's Sir Harcourt, Mr. Beckett's Meddie and Miss Germon's Pert. Miss Dyns gave an intelligent interpretation of the part of Lady Gay, and Miss Varian was a very charming Grace. Such a performance in which everything was worthy of admiration could only be expected from such a company. "London Assurance" will be given this evening and to-morrow, and "How She Loves Him?" on the other nights of the week.

MUSICAL NOTE. Miss Annie Louise Cary arrived from Europe in the steamship England yesterday and is at the Everett

OBITUARY.

REV. TIMOTHY JENKINS. Rev. Timothy Jenkins died in Utica, N. Y., yester-day morning, aged seventy-three years. He was for-merly editor and proprietor of F Cyfaill, of Utica, the

time discharged the duties of President of the Gallatin National Bank in New York died suddenly in Paris yesterday. Mr. Gallatin retired from the Presidency of the Gallatin National Bank in the year 1868. He has resided in France since that time. He was eighty years of age at the time of his decease. During his earlier years he was a broker in partnership with his brother, Mr. Albert R. Gallatin, who is still living, but when, in 1833, he succeeded his faither as President of the bank, he gave up all other hounces. He held the position of President of the bank for thirty years, retiring finally in 1868, when he went to Europe. He returned to the United States only once alterward, in 1873, when he remained a few weeks. Mr. Gallatin never held a political office. His death was wholly unexpected by his friends, no tidings of his ill health having been received until the telegraphic despatch announcing that he was dead was sent to the bank yesterday morning. He eaves a widow.

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH BRIGGS.

Captain Jeremiah Briggs, for years well known among the downtown business men is New York, died at his residence in Richmond Hill, Jamaica township, about one o'clock on Sunday. Captain Briggs was born on the 30th of December, 1792, and was consequently in his eighty-foorth year. He had been in quite robust health until within a few months pas, since when he had been graqually failing and his death was basened by an acute kidney disease. His life was useful and eventful as well as long, eminently a "busy one," a great portion of it having been apent upon the water. In early life he was connected with the navy, and was the intimate trend of many of the old line haval otheers. Commodore Stockton and others. He served on board a privateer belonging to New York in the war of 1812.

THE EXHIBITION.

STEADILY IMPROVING ATTENDANCE-OVER TWENTY THOUSAND PAYING VISITORS ON SAT-URDAY-ADDITIONAL NAMES TO THE LIST OF JUDGES-OPENING OF THE BANKERS' HALL TO-DAY

Though the weather to-day was uncomfortably warm, and in many parts of the city enervatingly sultry, it was cool and delightful at the Exhibit where the fresh stimulating breezes swept from the park foliage over the vast enclosure, bringing with them an invigorating influence which ef-fectually counteracted the heated beams of the sun. Some of the larger buildings were less cool and pleasant during the earlier part of the day than might have been expected, owing to the fact that most of the windows were closed on Saturday and and not since been opened. This oversight was finally remedied, however, and during the atternoon the at-mosphere in the interior of the buildings remained at a most satisfactorily low state of temperature. But whether the sun smiles or frowns the clouds bedeck the cerulian dome with feathery flakes or obscure the sky with dark forthedings of coming storms; whether it is warm or cold, clear or damp, the great Exposition auagams its absorbing interest undisturbed by the elements, and no one need fear that a day's pleasure will be spoiled

"DOING THE CENTENNIAL."

If time is limited the first day could be divided between the Main Building and the carriage annex and the Art Gallery and its annex. Machinery Hall, the Government Building and the Women's Pavilon, which contains little of interest, could all be seen in one day, as the majority of visitors would be satisfied with a superficial examination of the collections in the first two named structures. Those, however, who really two named structures. Those, however, who really dealer to learn as well as enjoy, should give at least one day to Machinery Hall, for here can be seen the raw materials of nature transformed as if by magic to the finest products of industrial art. Agricultural Hall and the Horticultural Palace may also be examined in one day by those who have no special interest in their display. The remaining buildings (and their name is legion) cannot all be visited without consuming weeks of time. But many of them are not worth walking across the way to see, and it will not be a cuit matter to select from the list those to special attention may profitably be given. A lour around the grounds by rail will give one a fair idea of the great attractions of the grounds, after seeing the principal buildings.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITION. Russia is now opening her valuable exhibits in Agri-

In Machinery Hall, on Saturday, fifty-two car and wagon loads of goods were added to the exhibits. Of these fifty were of American articles.

A system of precautionary signals has been adopted for the management of the Corliss engine, these being necessary for the protection of the employes engaged about the beiting or machinery. One bell for starting and two for stopping will be sounded from the Superintendent's office.

The cataract in Machinery Hall annex will be in operation daily, until further notice, from two to five P. M.

Delegations from seventy-five companies in different

The cataract in Machinery half annex with the in the cration daily, until further notice, from two to five P. M.

Delegations from seventy-five companies in different parts of the United States, many with their apparatus, will participate in the Volunteer Fire Department reuninon on September 6. Those include representations from Trenton and Lambertville, N. J.; Buffalo and Binghamton, N. Y.; New Orleans; Freehold, N. J.; Salem and Lowell, Masz.; Bristol and Newport, Pa., and Denver, Colorado. It is proposed that the reuninon shall continue three days, and include competitive trials by steamers and hand engines, races by horse and book and ladder companies, &c. The arrangements are in charge of the Old Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia. The Bankers' Building, east of Memorial Hall, will be opened to-morrow incraing with appropriate coromonies, to which all bank officers and bankers of the city are invited. The company will assemble at the building, where, after prayer by Rov. J. W. Jackson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a brief explanation of the Durpose of the projectors of the atructure will be made by Mr. E. C. Knight, Chairman of the Committee on Reception. This will be followed by an adjournment to the more spacious hall of the Judges' Pavillon, where Joseph Patterson, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Clearing House Association, will make the opening address, and Hon. Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, Fresident of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. will deliver a historical address upon "One Hundred Years of Frogress in the Business of Banking." Tickets entitling the holders to the privileges of the building during the Exhibition will be supplied to con-

Tickets entitling the holders to the privileges of the building during the Exhibition will be supplied to contributors to the building fund.

The admissions on Saturday were:

Complimentary 540
Exhibitors and attendants 7,079
Cash 20,001

GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

have issued a circular to the officers of military and civic organizations of New York and vicinity as follows:—The grand illuminated procession proposed for the night of July 3, in celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence, which will be participated in by military and civic organizations representing all classes of our citizens, native and representing all classes of our citizens, halive and adopted, it is intended shall exceed in splendor and brilliancy anything of the kind heretofore witnessed in this country. Each recurring anniversary furnishes an occasion, which every good citizen gladly embraces, te give expression in some form or other to his patriotism, and his attachment to and love for the instituism, and his attachment to and love for the institutions of the country; and it seems fitting and propthat the Centennia anniversary should be signalized the union of all the societies and organizations of it city and vicinity in a grand and popular demonstrate which the whole people may take part in or witner. To bring about such a cation, and enable you to partitude in a celebration worthy of the occasion and of it great commercial metropolis, the society or organization which you represent its cordinally invited to jet those already reported, and to send a representativitiout delay to confer with this committee at a conice of the chairman, No. 294 Broadway. Office hot from three to five P. M.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Several commanderies of this city leave for Philadelphia to-day and to-morrow. Among those going to-day are Columbian, No. 1, Palestine, No. 18, and Fork, No. 65. Columbian, No. 1, being the veteran commandery of the State, holds the right of the time on all parades. Instituted in 1810, No. 1 has the honor or having conferred the orders of knighthood upon General Latayette, DeWitt Clinton and many other distinguished men. This body will leave the Masonia Temple at half-past one P. M. to-day with a chronia drum corps, as costomary in 1776, under Emineat Commander Dr. Waiter M. Fleming. The body will as whole represent the Temples of to-day. The march will be from the Temple at half-past one, Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street to Broadway, down to Canal street and Desbrosses agest face.